nous production.

This we belive runs counter to the general impression and belief prevailing for many years in this State, and other sections of the country. The Isabella was always classed, unless we are had its origin in a country where the Laspeyre greatly deceived, among the natural products of our soil, and we confess we are loth at this late generally cultivated at that time. lina of the maternity of this delightful table description and classification of the known grape thorities lost, that it is almost impossible at this time to arrive at a certain conclusion; it is at best a matter of probabilities and impresssions. While therefore we do not advance our own conjugation to that of grientific and director of an agricultural institute in Tus. fruit. So many years have intervened, and auopinion in opposition to that of scientific gentlemen like Drs. McREE and Togno, we are free to acknowledge that in the absence of more unite with many French vineyardist, who think, conclusive proof, we prefer remaining under our original belief. The question has been narrow-ed down to two points,—the Isabella is either a North Carolina or a foreign production; no other State can lay claim to it; we therefore "But here is one recommendable, we mean member this fact, and not locate this vine at different points in the Union as heretofore.

As a not unfitting sequence to the above, and this respect it is much preferable to the 'Isabella,' trust that Northern writers will hereafter re-

while we are discoursing upon grapes, and the purposes to which they are employed, we may state, that a bottle of wine, made in the adjoining county of Columbia, from the ordinary Fox grape, as it is called, (a small grape in clusters growing in great luxuriance in the woods) has been sent to our office. On a trial we found it mild and pleasant; it has an agreeable taste, a light body, and is free from intoxicating effect. Our donor designs the experiment of age upon its quality, and to a certain hereafter if it retains its original taste, it having been intimated that it would not. For our own part we do not see why good wines should not be made in this State, and become in time a profitable pursuit. Certainly we wish our esteemed friend, Dr. Togno, a full realization of his hopes, and a lucrative return for his labors at Diccoteaux, which presents in its improved cultivation now. a striking contrast to its original wildness and

DICCOTEAUX, Nov. 1st, 1851. MR. BURR—Dear Sir :—In answer to the letter of your friend, Mr. J. M. Rose, of Fayette. ville, N. C., communicated to me this day by you. I may briefly state for his edification and his Ohio friend, that his queries, are as many historical problems, not easily settled, owing to torical problems, and confusion worse confounded, of the writers in the various Northern periodi-cals that have taken upon themselves to solve

"Who if they once grow fond of an opinion, They call it honor, honesty, and faith, And sooner part with life than let it go."

There is no doubt that the Skoupernong-(Indian sweet water,) is a native of the Eastern ction of the State of North Carolina, and I variety commonly called with us Bullus.

The Catawbs, as its name designates, is also

a native of this State, and it is to this day to be found wild on the Catawba river in Lincoln county, and all over that neighborhood. I believe that it is from this locality that Mr. Adlum first obtained it in 1820, or thereabouts, and suc cessfully cultivated it near Georgetown, D. C. Mr. N. Longworth, of Cincinnati, in a letter to me, states of his having obtained the Catawba. that he now so successfully and profitably cul-tivates in that locality, from Mr. Adlum. I obtained last winter from Senator Haws, of Lincoln county, cuttings of the " Lincoln grope," which from the appearance of the wood, is neither more nor less than a synonym for the Ca-

The history of the so-called "Isabella grape is not so easily compassed, owing to diversity of opinion. I have taken great trouble to investigate ingly, she had always small doses ready, and its history, and as yet I have only obtained some tinks of this broken chain. And first, is the Isabella" a native or a foreign grape ?

Dr. James F. McRee, of this place, whose high scientific attainments and observation in the natural sciences, imports to his opinion and statement of facts great certainty, and his tes timory is entitled to great weight in settling this the knees, sat reading a city directory a few days first question. He states that he distinctly re- since, and seemed much interested in the informembers as far bock as 1810, when the Laspey- m tion which he was "drinking in." "What do re grape (the Isabella of Wm. Prince,) was sold you expect to find in that book?" inquired a market of Wilmington by Mr. Laspeyre, bystander. "Why!" said Tipsy, "I am tryin who cultivated it in Bladen county, and that he to see while re my re-si-d en e e is-'ave been perfectly remembers that Mr. Laspeyre had both'red some a-bo-u-t it this mor-n-in-g! stated it to be a European variety, and not only sold it as such, but it was never doubted by Dr. McRee and others, that the vine had all the character of a European variety, and what makes it still more certain, is that even in this conge had limited it frequently rots and did not with the first cultivator of it. Mr. N. Longworth has character of a European variety, and what makes entered the same complaint against it to me.

Dr. McRee states also, that he heard, as early as he can remember, that the said grape had been imported by Mr. Laspevre, and that a Cat- \$140,000,0000; Prassia, \$54,000,000; the Paalonian having seen the grape here, claimed it nal States, \$25,000,000; Por ugal, \$23,000,000; as being a grape common in Spain, his native country. Of course Dr. McRee has never con- Sweden, \$14,000,000; Tarkey, \$10,000,000; idered the grape an indigenous one; but a European, possessing, as it does, all the charac- balance being divided among the smaller States ters of a Europern grape, and none of our native -Bremen, Hamburg, and some of the smaller is also my own conviction. In German States. Switzerland, Norway, Parms. whole of this neighborhood the said grape is Modens, Servis, and the Danubian principalities, to be found in gardens, and everywhere its have no currency. origin is refered to the liberal distribution of by Mr. Laspeyre. So that Mr. Laspeyre must have planted his grape vines at least Courier and Enquirer of Friday says: "We ive years before he brought to this market his mentioned the other day that a number of the grapes from Bladen Co. This would carry us Hungarians who were at work on a railroad back to 1805, a period far anterior to all the near Chicago, had been forced to leave their This would carry us Hungarians who were at work on a railroad dates of the supposed cultivation of the "Isabel employment, on account of their persecution by la" mentioned by Mr Allen in Mr. Downing's the Irish Catholics employed with them, and

These Northern writers doubting not on a was reading the Bible to his companions. We superficial examination of the case, at many now learn through a letter in the New Era, hundred miles distance from the scene, have that the Hungarians were all excommunicated undertaken to settle for the good people of the on the 2d instant by one of the German Catho-State of N. C. that which even here, on the spot, lie priests of Chicago. The priest said that they has required the most assiduous diligence to were not honest nor trustworthy, while many ferret out the facts in this case; and even then, of them are represented to be men who would prudence and caution have caused me to be very circumspect how I came to a conclusion. So goes on to say that the persecuted men are in

much for this first point,

Now for the history of the so-called "Isabel-

on the authority and positive statement of national national results of the surface of the surfa place, and the nephew of Col. George Gibbs, after whose wife, (Mrs. Isabella Gibbs.) the "Isabella" grape was named by Wm. Prince. He man when all other friends desert him."

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

VOL. II.]

states that his father, Mr. R. Gibbs, at the

1813, (he cannot positively say, but he knows

Mr. Wm. Prince first saw the vine, and named

and propagated it, as he himself has published.

So far so good; but still the identity of the

stock sent to Brooklyn and the Laspeyre grape

is not completely made out, except in their gen-eral resemblance and habits, and the still greater

reason of their identity is that, the "Isabella,"

vines in the world, alluding to the "Isabella'

which has been brought from the same country.

Catawba has appeared to me rather unproduc

FROM THE WEST INDIES .- Our advices from

isually abundant. The primento crop would

white, 154,106. Free colored males, 171; do.

imparts to it a white colour."

duce market was dull.

State amounts to 753 538.

room for it.

10.207, families 106.023, dwellings 105,541.

A RECIPE FOR MOTHERS .- A sensible wo-

upon the subject, that she taught her children

needful, took rhubarb for crossness .- No pun-

ishment was required. Peevishness, ill-temper

and rhubarb were associated in their minds al-

INTOXICATED .- A person, a little shaky shout

PAPER MONEY .- The Corriere Italiano, of

Total amount \$1 261,428,520. Of this, Rus-

Spain, \$8,000,000; Bavaria, \$4,500,000; the

PERSECUTED HUNGARIANS -The New York

who mobbed them, while one of their number

A few years since, at the celebration of our

ways as cause and effect .- Southey.

The company roared .- Hartford Times.

little patients, whenever it was thought

Comte Odart, in his celebrated work on the

The California News. Letter of George M. Dallas.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1851.

We are in receipt of the Sacramento and San time he purchased Woodford plantation on Cape Fear river, in Brunswick county, N. Carter of Ex-Vice President Dallas, in another col-Francisco papers, which contain much interesting olina, found a vine planted in the garden by the previous owner, which vine was taken up root and branch, sometime between 1810 and 1813, (he cannot positively say, but he knows should be the only one taken by the Democratic the cannot positively say, but he knows should be the only one taken by the Democratic the cannot positively say, but he knows should be the only one taken by the Democratic the cannot positively say, but he knows should be the only one taken by the Democratic the cannot positively say. that it must be at this time as we shall soon see,) and sent to Col. George Gibbs, who was then a merchant in New York, and who resided at States, by the might of a ruling majority in Brooklyn, in whose garden he planted it. Soon Congress, we should know no South, no North after (1815) the narrator, Mr. R. W. Gibbs, no East, and no West. State rights or consol-Francisco Herald says: then a boy, was sent to school at Brooklyn, and resided with his uncle 2½ years, and found the vine there in a flourishing condition, and he helped to take care of it every winter by laying it down and covering it with earth, &c. When Gen. Swift inhabited the same house, he still found the vine in the garden, and it is there that a long life, will give way at last to the seducing influence of consolidation and centralization A liberty like ours is too often the cause of listlessness on the part of the people; and it is known to be a historic fact, that the indolence of the people, their carelessness in watching rulers, has made more desputic thrones, than

> anticipated .- Southern Reveille. From the Washington Republic of Monday.

The Seventh Census. Some idea of the immense amount of duty involved in the preparation of the census may be inferred from the fact that, although about one and director of an agricultural institute in Tushundred and thirty-five clerks are employed upon the work, it has been found necessary to cany has praised its supposed advantages, I still employ the greater number of them during extra like myself, that this grape with a flat and medihours at night, in order to lay before Congress, cinal taste, is good for nothing, neither for making wine nor for the table. However, we can practicable, of the prepared returns, embracing, in addition to the population returns, and the apportionment of members of Congress in the several States, and the returns of interest, stathe Catawba-which is easily known by its tistics of the cotton, woollen and iron manufac-

We further learn that it is the intention of the theif of the Census Bureau to append the statistics, complete, of Maryland, prefaced with a brief history of the settlement of the State, and that of every county in it, embracing their geographical and agricultural character. All these tive, and its grapes do not reach so easily their maturity as those of the stocks of this chapter, though it blooms first. Its bunches slightly elongated, or rather fine, and keep for a long time, the berries are covered with bloom which will be laid before Congress in a printed volume.

If Congress approve of the plan suggested with reference to Maryland, the statistics and

deadens its red color; they are big, round, and well spaced. Its wood is of a uniform reddish brown colour, its leaves large, round, curling If we understand the matter, it is intended as a under, and their under surface is cottony, which sample of the great work. Recently, in looking over the printed volumes

of the sixth census, we notice that the greater part of many of the tables were blank; but un-Kingston, Jamaica, are to the 30th of October. No news. The coffee crops promised to be under the present arrangement, there will be no waste spaces. As a consequence, the bulk of the work will be considerably diminished. be about the average quantity. The autumnal rains had generally set in. Business in the pro-We presume that no one has yet accurately calculated the number of any particularly sized pages the work will occupy; but from what can be guessed, three volumes of the dimensions of Census of Texas, 1850.—Dwelling houses the American Archives will contain the high'y

n the State, 27,988; families do. 28,377. White males, 84,863; do females, 69,237; total THE ELECTORAL LAW OF FRANCE.-The Paris correspondent of the New York Commerfemales, 160; total free colored, 331. Total cial, is of opinion, that unless the French asfree population, 154,431; slaves, 58,161; total sembly repeal the law which restricts the right of suffrage, there will be another revolution.

interesting and minute results of the seventh

copulation 212,592. Deaths during the year, 3.046; farms in cultivation, 12 198; manufacturing establishments producing annually \$507 President will propose the repeal of the election and upwards, 307; federal representative popu-CENSUS OF NORTH CAEGLINA.—The total resist such a measure. The re-unions of the population of the State is 868,903. Of this and the leaders, are for retaining the law, and her engroupe wealth. In a short time to the smaller States, it is her great extent er, 552.464 are whites, (272.360 white Even the demagogical fraction of the Legitimales, 280,095 females,) 831 are indians, 288, mists seems to have given up its pretensions of is now in productive wealth, and then she may become an empire, too strong for the cohesive 412 are slaves, and 27,196 are free negroes. So that the federal representative population of the repeal. They admit the danger of the law, but that with universal suffrage they are lost; The number of farmers in State is 56,916, of that socialism has made such advances in the manufacturing establishments 2,523, of deaths provinces that there would be a majority of Reds n the next assembly. The electoral law is, 0,207, families 106,023, dwellings 105,541.

We shall publish the official table in full, for wark. While this is the present disposition of referance, as soon as we can convenienly make the assembly majority, it can scarcely endure to the end of the session. As that body feels its end drawing near, its members will be less and myself. less inclined to make themselves unpopular; the assembly will become either vastly more man of the dector's acquaintance, (the mother liberal, or else, losing all hope, violent in the

of a young family) entered so far into his views extreme. I consider civil war inevitable, if the assemfrom the earliest childhood to consider ill-humor bly resist in maintaining the restriction of suffrage. There is a cool and determined spirit of resistance pervading all classes of the republicans, from Cavaignacists to Communists. erate and temperate men say they will defend to the last the rights scoured to them in the

> It is a great mistake to suppose the French go about such things without weighing their im portance. They are as deeply imbued with a onsciousness of their rights as the citizens of quite as coolly. They are prepared to bear every-thing with patience until next May; then, if their constitutional rights are not acknowledged, they will assert them by force of arms.

The movement will not commence this time in the cities, but in the country. The peasants will put themselves in movement, calling to them New Orleans, gives the following summary of the workmen of the towns garrisoned by govpeasants, I do not mean awkward pumpkins armed with pitchforks, and other rural weapons. but rough, hardy men—two millions of whom have passed through the army, and understand

discipline. The result is doubtful, This determination of the ultra socialist repubeans to fight is very general. Cabet, who is pacific, both by temperament and by doctrine, has peen forced to vield. The numerous workmen engaged in building up the "industrial associaions" of this city will, of course, take part in the struggle. I have seen a large number of letters from different parts of the provinces, on this and ki dred subjects. They confirm what I have said. The United States merchants who deal with France will do well to bear this in mind; if the electoral law is not repealed, there will be a

general revolution next May.

the United States \$800,000! He says, for

master general of Canada has abelished the postage on provincial papers passing between Canada and Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince
Edward Island, and Newfoundland.

When he sat down, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. When I left the hall, the populace followed the carriage shouting; and I saw him in
his plain black Hungarian hat with a single black Edward Island, and Newfoundland.

intelligence in relation to matters near sun-down. The division question seems to be very seriously considered, and pressed with commenda-

ble zeal. We append extracts of most interest from the files of papers before us. The San The leading topic now engaging the attention of a large portion of our citizens, is the contem-plated division of the State, and the formation for the southern portion, of a separate territorial government. The inhabitants of the counties

outh of San Francisco are almost unanimous in their support of this movement. They com-plain of the unequal burdens imposed upon them, chiefly an agricultural community, and consider the proposed separation a cure for these evils. Three addresses upon the subject have been issued, emanating from Monterey, Los An geles, and San Diego—the three principal towns of Southern California. There is a difference of opinion among the advocates of division as to the most suitable time and place of holding republican empires. Then we should learn of the past, the management of our own future. We should heed the past, that we may have no the southern convention. Delegates have been elected to attend from every southern county. The question will undoubtedly be brought up cause of mourning if the future be not as we

at the next session of our legislature, and will form a prominent topic of debate. From the same print we take the following letter, written by a prominent citizen of the new State, formerly of Texas :

Letter from General Green.

VALEJO, Oct. 13, 1851. To the president of the convention for establishing a territorial government in Southern

The undersigned regrets exceedingly that it not in his power to attend in person your onvention, and takes this brief method of signifying his entire concurrence in the objects for

which you are about to assemble.

Two winters since, when I first had the honor iation of Independence—one portion, the weak-er, grazing and agricultural, and the stronger. great a burthen of taxation, because their property was in lands and cattle, while the stronger. being upon public lands, with a locomotive habit, would be comparatively exempt. I believed then, that it would be idle to attempt to unite in one homogeneous system interests so distant and so dissimilar. Then it was that t suggested the remedy which you now propose. What objection can there be to this?

My republican notions are, that if you of the South prefer to separate yourselves from the North, for the many strong reasons set forth in your address, it would not only be manifestly unjust, but cruel and tyrannical, in the majority of the North to refuse such a demand. This do not believe the North would do; for, justice is the paramount principle of the American bosom and a due regard for the interest of the minority is a cardinal principle of our Democratic code.

Who will say that California, with an area greater than South Carolina, Maryland, Delaware New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts. Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Vermont law, or, if he does, whether the ministry will all combined, furnishing now a permanent wealth pursue its repeal with energy. On the other hand, the monarchist parties seem determined to ters, is not entitled to a division if she will sit? and the leaders, are for retaining the law. and her enormous wealth. In a short time she lied to the common banner of resistance to qualities of our federal compact. As one who oves the Union, if for no other cause, I do confess I would like much to see Southern Califor. nis, with her luxuriant vineyards, her rich grazing and tens of thousands of cattle, under a consti tution which fitted, sustained and promoted these happy interests.

Sincerely hoping, gentlemen, that your labors

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, THOS. J. GREEN.

Kossuth as an Orator.-A London cor spondent of the Liverpool Times gives the following interesting sketch of Kossuth's per-sonal appearance and style of speaking: "I found Guildhall crammed to suffocation.

Madame Kossuth, accompanied by Madame Mayor, on the dais. Madame Kossuth was very simply dressed, not over pretty, but very lady-like. Madame Pulski is a little woman, but the two ladies seemed very friendly. About noon, the shouts of the populace announced Kossuth's artival, and preceded by Aldermen Wire and New York, and will go about defending them Gilpin, the hero of the day made his way up the council chamber. I was seated within three or four yards of him, and saw him advance and every word he said. Imagine a man forehead, scanty black hair, sallow complexion, and with a face worn with care or study, or of all the middle, southern, and eastern provinces, both; long flowing beard and mustaches, and her hardy sailors and seamen, some of whom dressed exactly like Shylock or Tubal are in the play of the "Merchant of Venice;" that is, with black surtout close to the neck, and open hanging sleeves. When this dress was thrown open, in speaking, a handsome black velvet vest was visible, tight up to the thront. wore white kid gloves, which he took off when he began to speak. I was prepared to hear a first rate orator, after reading his reported peeches at Southampton. I was disappointed His voice is indifferent; he sinks it at the conclusion of a sentence, and the reporters had the greatest difficulty to catch the closing periods of

s sentences. " He speaks lowly, in a very good grammatical English. He is a good actor. Sometimes his gestures were very graceful, especially when he owed his thanks to the lord mayor, and crossed his hands on his breast, martyr fashion. Kossuth's imperfect English lent a charm to his speaking, which, however, was not, of course, so effective as that of many of our own orators, inasmuch as he held slips of notes in his hand from which he read continually. Some passages ENORMOUS OUTLAY FOR ADVERTISING.— were, however, highly effective, especially his Townsend, the sarsaparilla man, says that his appeal to England and the United States, that books exhibit an outlay for advertising in the they would not forget Hungary in their proud ourse of five years, in the various papers of security. His continued refrain, 'you have the United States—\$800,000! He says, for power to help!—help!' which he repeated six or six months he cut off all his advertisements, to see if his medicines wou'd not go on their merits, just as well as by advertising. He lost \$300,000 by it; sales dwindled right down to nothing, for his competitors, seeing him drop off, went on advertising heavily, and got the start of him.—Great West.

ever, as a speaker he is unquestionably a first rate man. Considering it was delivered in a foreign idlom, his speech kindled a great enthusiasm, and the appliance was loud and long continued. His peroration will, I anticipate, produce master general of Canada has abelished the post a better effect in print than it did in delivery.

feather to distinguish him from Alderman Wire, who sat opposite. He drove rapidly westward, followed by several carriages filled with his friends, some of whom sported the Hungarian

CIRCUIT COURT.—The Kosciusko cause, which was so fully argued at the last term of the court, was decided yesterday, in favor of the sureties of the late Colonel George Bomford, the administrator of the estate, and, as to them, against the parties claiming to be the next of kin to Kosciusko.

Judge Morsell delivered an elaborate opinion,

missed as to the sureties, but retained as to the administrator of Bomford, for an account of the ssets of his estate, if the complainants desired

such an account to be taken.

Judge Dunlop, concurring with his brother judge in the views expressed by him, delivered. at his request, a separate opinion upon one point We learn that the counsel concerned for the

sureties, have requested a copy of the court's opinion in this important and interesting case for publication. Messrs. Tochman and Johnson for the complainants, and Mesers. Redin Marbury, and Coxe, for the sureties .- Republic

Direct Trade with the South.

It has been common at the South, and it is so now at the North, to say that the Southern are great agricultural States, and it is their destiny o be confined to the productions of the soils. In some respects, the South has falsified this very common assertion. Her numerous man-ufacturing establishments, and other diversions of labor and capital, have subtracted, in no inconsiderable degree, from her agricultural

But manufacturing alone can neither develope the resources and wealth of the South, nor relieve her of her present commercial depend-ence upon the North. Our exportations in cotton, rice, sugar, tobacco, &c. are immensely greater than those of the North, and yet how is of meeting my Southern friends in the Senate of California, I foresaw the difficulties and grievances of which you now so justly complain. I other foreign markets, in Northern vessels. saw then, as you see now, that a country of such | The importations show how this system works. immense dimensions, covering a greater sea. New York imports from six to eight times as coast than the old thirteen States at the Declamber as all the Southern States put together. much as all the Southern States put together. Her importations vary from \$100,000,000 to \$130,000,000; those of all the Southern States reining; I saw by the operation of our consti-tution that the weaker would have to bear too Why are the importations of New York so heavy, compared to those of the Southern States? Why, simply because she imports for them. Three-fourths of her importations are intended for the Southern and South-western States. The South pays the expenses to New York in going, and from New York, in return, to her own ports and interior towns, besides

> She is not only subjected to heavy expense by this method of conveying her products to foreign markets, and receiving her supplies in return, but she loses all the advantages result ing from this foreign commerce. It is that which adds so much to Northern wealth-decorates their cities with such magnificent palaces, and makes a people not blessed with a fruitful soil, or a desirable climate, the richest in our land.

others of an onerous nature.

lethargy, and vie with the North in plowing the great deep, to build up her cities and towns, and pour into her bosom the rich treasures which flow from this prolific source? Is climate against us? We have the finest climate in the world, and our cities—Richmond, Carleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, &c., for any term of years, will compare favorable with the great Northern cities. Do we lack intellect? The South has shown, from the origin of our the south has shown, from the origin of our the state of th North in intellect. Southern materials, for ship building, are said to equal any in the world. What, then, is in the way? Why nothing, that we can conceive cf, but an indisposition to give up old practices and habits.

Capital must be invested in land and negroes

for the purpose of making more cotton, and result? It very often obtains a lean per cent, when the large production of cot-ton depresses the price below the point of remuneration.

Some of the Southern States have reason to boast of their railroads, as well as their manufacturing establishments. With the power of to produce wealth, the country is familiar. The facilities they afford to the public, could not now be dispensed with. Railroads are increasing on every hand, and factories are constantly going up, with their machinery to be propelled by steam in some instances, but in most cases by the abundant water power of the country for the Southern States.

It would be a digression from our main object to descant upon the advantages which they so signally afford. How important it would be to add to these the advantages of a direct foreign

Much has been said shout Southern rights We question whether they can be secured till the South shakes off her feeling of dependence up on the North. She cannot do that by her rail roads and manufactories alone. She wants he about five feet seven or eight inches, with good commercial marine; her extensive shipping interest—her commerce with foreign nations, by direct exportations and importations. She wants could be easily converted from the peaceful pursuits of commerce, into brave and hardy tars, to fight, if necessary, her battles upon the ocean,-Augusta Constitutionalist,

THE NEW CONSTITUTION is the most popular candidate ever before the people of Virginia. It will be seen from the governor's proclamation to-day that, in nearly all the counties heard from, in the small vote of 77,495 (in 1848 the whole presidential vote was upwards of 92,000,) the new constitution receives the as tounding majority of fifty-seven thousand six hundred and twenty-nine-or very nearly 7 to 1. Only 16 counties are not heard from, viz: Amherst, Bedford, Caroline, Charles city, Gilmer, Greene, Hancock, King George, Lewis, Mason, Ohio, Pleasants, Powhatan, Tazewell, Wetzel and Wyoming. Only five counties are reported as having given a majority against the new constitution, viz: Amelia, Nottoway, Prince Ceorge, Southampton and Warwick.

The new organic law has been triumphantly sanctioned by the people—and Virginia has civil revolution, quietly, safely and happily for the present and future generations, we sincerely believe. Under the new system, we expect to see the old State take a new and salutary bound forwards, even though she should have another pilot than the much vaunted orator of Kanawha .- Richmond Enquirer.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20. The steamer City of Manchester has arrived this morning. She brings ninety one passen-

BOSTON, Nov. 20. Harnden & Co. have failed to a large amount

The "Southern Press" Semi-Weekly, Is published on Wednesday and Saturday of ea

The "Southern Press,"-Weekly. Is published every Saturday.

ADVERTISING RATES. For one square of 10 lines, three insertions \$1 00 " every subsequent insertion, - 25 Liberal deductions made on yearly advertising

Individuals may forward the amount of their ELLWOOD FISHER,

No. 45.

GENERAL ORDERS-NO. 57.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

Thh time specified in paragraph 3, of "Gen-

eral Orders," No. 31, June 12, 1851, for com-

missioned officers of the army to wear the old uniform, is extended to the 4th of July, 1852.

By command of Major General Scott:
R. JONES, Adj's General.

From the Washington Union

A New Mode of Blasting. In order to blast rocks, whether above or be-

ow the water, it has been generally considered

necessary to have the powder either within or under the rock to be blown up. But it appears from the operations at Hurl Gate that this is not

at all necessary when the rock is under water—that, putting the charge on the rock, and having

the weight of the superincumbent water as a

DEAR SIR:—I have the pleasure to inform you that Mons. Maillefert has been eminently success-

ful in his submarine operations for removing the rocks from the channel of Huri Gate. After fir

ing one hundred and forty-three charges, con taining in all about eight tons weight of powder

t is found by accurate survey that he has broken

down ten and a quarter feet of "Pot Rock," and extinguished the whirpool of Hurl Gate. It is

wonderful achievement, and accomplished by

the most simple means. The success of this operation will be of incalculable advantage to

the United States and the commercial world

for the rock that now obstructs and endangers

navigation must every where give way to M. Maillefert's new system of submarine blasting

It is expected that in thirty days more of good

Pot Rock to the depth of 24 feet below mean low water, which will render the gate of safe navigation for the largest vessels in our naval or

Lieut, M. F. MAURY, National Observatory.

DUFF GREEN, BEN. E. GREEN,

Attorneys at Law, Washington City, D. C.

PRACTICE in the Supreme Court of the United States, and in the Courts of the District of Columbia; and attend promptly to all claims against the United States, or Foreign Gov-

urge that, instead of paying \$300 a mile, per annum, the Department should deliver, on a contract in perpetuity, five \$1,000 bonds, bearing an interest of five per centum. At this rate the charge upon the Department would be reduced from \$300 to \$350 a mile and the charge upon the Department would be reduced from \$300 to \$350 a mile and the charge upon the Department would be reduced from \$300 to \$350 a mile and the charge upon the Department would be reduced from \$300 a mile and the charge upon the charg

upon the Department would be reduced from \$300 to \$250 a mile, per annum, and the \$50 per mile saved would create a sinking fund which will, in a fewyears, pay offthe Bonds, and give the use of such roads forever thereafter, free of all charge; there-

roads forever thereaster, tree of all charge, the hy effecting a vast saving on the present annual expenditures of the Post Office Department, and a consequent reduction of the rates of postage.

The effect will be no less advantageous to Rail.

Road Companies than to the government. For instance, such a contract would give to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road Company more than \$2,000,000, which would snable that complete its

road at an early day, and greatly increase its busi-

But to meet objections and impress the public

other branch of the government.

Hoping to hear from you at your earliest con-venience, we are, respectfully, your ob't servits.

WILLIAM TUCKER, Merchant Tailor-

LANE & TUCKER'S building, Pennsylvania svenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets

-respectfully calls the attention of members of

Congress, strangers, and the public generally, to his large and well-selected stock of cloths, cassimeres, and vestings, all of which he is prepared to execute in his usual elegant style. I shall have

in the course of two weeks some more of those

fine, rich, and superior over-garments which have been so much admired for their style, quality, and comfort; and being determined to do business on the cash principle, my motto is small profits and

N. B. All kinds of military garments made in the best manner, according to the late regulations

Wanted, two or three good coat hands; none but the best workman need apply. Nov. 22-3t

New Fashionable Tailoring Establishment

H. F. LOUDON & CO.,

Mens' Mercers and Tailors, Browns' hotel, Pa. ave.

AVE just opened their new store, with a large and well selected stock of goods for centlemens' wear, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Furnishing Goods generally.

Army, navy, marine, and revenue officers, will

find an assortment of Swords, Epaulettes, Sashes, Passants, Laces, and such other articles as the latest regulations of their respective corps pre-

An experience of many years in legitimate Tailoring—a new and select stock of goods—a desire to please—with the cash system to protect

FALL MILLINERY.

MRS.PARKER will open on Wednesday 15th inst., a few cases of French Hats. Also a beautiful assortment of Ribbons, Feathers, Flow-

fully, your ob't serv'ts. DUFF GREEN, BEN. E. GREEN,

Yours, with great respect.
E. MERIAM.

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1851.

rock, using the water as a fulcrum. * *

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1851,

GAZETTE OF THE UNION AND GOLDEN BULE.

A paper for Odd-Fellows and their Families.

A This old established Family Paper, on the lat of January, enters its sixteenth volume, and will be found upon examination by the Fraternity to be peculiarly adapted to their wants, and a most welcome visitor at the firesied.
It is published weekly at

\$2 00 per annum in advance.
6 00 for four copies.
12 00 for nine copies.

12 00 for nine copies.

14 00 ofr twenty copies.

It contains the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the United States, and the State Grand Lodges and Encampment, Institution of the new Lodges, Addresses, accounts of Celebrations, Editorials upon Odd Fellowship, and everything that can interest the Order.

interest the Order.

For binding, it is admirably adapted, and makes yearly a volume of over eight hundred large pages.

Aside from the Odd-Fellowship department, it contains choice Tales, Poetry, Notes of Travel, and in short all the variety that goes to make up

fulcrum, it is almost as easy to blow a rock down as it is to blow it up.

In illustration of what has been done in this way, and in evidence of the value of this new mode of blasting, we are permitted to copy the following interesting letter to Lieut. Many from Mr. Meriam:

New York, Nov. 8, 1851. CRAMPTON & CLARKE,

Nov. 21-3t.

A NEW SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE! ENCOURACE HOME TALENT & INDUSTRY!

THE ILLUSTRATED FAMILY FRIEND,

new and elegant paper, published at Col
A umbia, South Carolina, and Edited by S. A.
Godman, solicits examination and challenges
comparison wi h any Northern paper.

It is a large sheet, magnificently printed upon
splendid paper, contains Originsi Tales, Sketches,
News, Poetry, Agricultural Articles, and whatever else that will interest an intelligent community; besides, four elegant Engravings each
week. Terms, \$2 per annum; address,
S. A. GODMAN & J. J. LYONS,
Columbia South Carotina. Nov. 21

M EDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HAMP-DEN, SYDNEY COLLLEGE, RICH-MOND, VA.—The thirteenth Annual Course of Lectures will commence on Monday, the 14th of October, 1850, and continue until the 1st of the degrees will be held about the middle of March.
R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
L. W. CHAMBERLATNE, M. D., Prof. of Mate-

ria Medica and Therapeutics.
S. Maurin, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and

Pharmacy.
CHAS. BELL GISSON, M. D., Prof. of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

CARTTER P. JOHNSON, M. D., Prof. of Anato-DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D. Prof. of Theory and ractice of Medicine.

ARTHUR E. PETICOLAS, M. D., Demonstrato:

WASHINGTON, Jugust 1, 1851.

Sin:—After consulting many persons interested in the principal Rail-Roads in the United States, the undersigned propose to establish agencies in this city and in New York, for the purpose of collecting full and authentic Rail-Road statistics and such other information as will enable them to serve persons desiring to invest in Rail-Road securities, or to procure information of any matters connected with the construction and administration of Rail-Roads. They also propose, especially, to urge upon Congress a modification of the laws relating to contracts for carrying the mail, so as to authorize the Post Office Department to contract for the perpetual use of Rail-Roads, and, instead of paying, as now, quarterly on contracts for four years, to advance in five per cent. bonds of the United States, chargeable upon the revenues of the Post Office Department, an amount, the interest upon which at 6 per cent. would equal the payments pow made. The study of practical Anatomy may be prose uted with the most ample facilities, and at

Clinifial Lectures are regularly given at the Col-lege Inrmary and Richmond Almshouse. The Infirmary, under the same roof with the College and subject to the entire control of the Faculty, is at all times well filled with medical and surgical at all times well filed with medical and surgical cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for clinical instruction Many surgical operations are performed in presence of the class; and the students being freely admitted to the wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the Professors, unusual opportu-nities for becoming familiar with the symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment of disease.

Expenses—Matriculation fee, \$5. Professors fees, \$105, Demonstrator's fee, \$10. Graduation

The price of board, including fuel, lights, and servants' attendance, is usually \$3 to \$3; per The catalogue, &c., containing fuller informa

tion concerning the institution, will be forwarded to those applying for it, or specific inquiries will be answeree by letter. Address,
S. MAUPIN, M. D.,

THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION

Moryland State Agricultural Society. A PPEAL TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MANYLAND
STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We desire
that you should bear in mind, that on the 23d,
24th, and 25th days of October, your Society will
hold its annual Exhibition and Fair at the city of ness and profits.

But to meet objections and impress the public mind with a proper sense of the benefits to result from this measure will require concert of action and continued active effort, through the press and otherwise. The undersigned tender their services to your Company, expecting a reasonable compensation, partly contingent upon the success of the measure; and respectfully suggest the propriety of your sending one or more delegates to this city, on the first Wedensday in December next, to confer with delegates from other Rail-Road Companies, as to the details of the proposed arrangement and the beat mode of bringing the subject before Congress.

Should it be your pleasure to accept of our services in this matter, we will promptly attend to all other businesses, which you, or your Company, may have with the Post Office Department, or other branch of the government.

mission to solicit your interest, to induce your wives and daughters to bring whatever appertains to their peculiar departments, as embroidery, household manufactures, the products of the dairy and of the poultry yard, preserves, domestic wines, confections, and, above all things, to come themselves, as without woman, and the beautiful elaborations of her aste and genius, no display can be perfect.

To the Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements and Tools, we would say, that interest and patriotism both combine to enjoin upon you the property of making a grand exhibition of your machinery of all kinds, as from our present advices, we are led to believe that the assemblage of farmers and planters, and of distinguished strangers from most of the States of the Union, will be received than upon any former occasion here or greater than upon any former occasion here or elsewhere. We therefore say to the Agricultural Implement makers and Mechanics of the United States, make it a matter of pride to display your machi-nery at our exhibition, and vie with each other in nery at our exhibiti having the best and largest assortment on the ground. Such ambition is laudable—is worthy of American genius, and should be cherished by the American heart.

Editors with whom we exchange will coner a favor by copying this notice.

WILLIAM TUCKER, MERCHANT TAILOR, (of the late firm of Lane & Tucker,) would call the attention of his friends and the public generally to his stock of Goods now opening, which has been selected by himself from the largest importing houses in New York, and by far the greatest variety and righest styles.

est variety and richest styles I ever offered in this city. Strangers are respectfully and earnesily solicited to give me a call and examine my stock before purchasing, as I am confident it will be to their advantage. And I would especially call the attention of of-

And I would especially call the attention of officers, both of the army and the navy, to the fact
that I am prepared to execute all kinds of uniforms,
according to the late regulations, at the shortest
notice, and at moderate prices, warranted, both in
the cutting and making departments, equal to any
establishment in this country.

W. T. tenders his sincere thanks to his numercut finds for their long and continued patronage.

ous friends for their long and continued patrons and hopes, by the same diligence and attention business, to merit a continuance of the same.

All orders promptly executed.

sep 28—3tw3w—d&rw